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allow him to resume control of the colony in 1624, when they were assured of remuneration for their investments. It would have been an anomalous sight indeed, to have had a considerable part of the British Empire governed by a corporation, independent of the king. Dr. Brown himself furnishes abundant evidence of the disposition of the London Company to use the Virginia colony for the purpose of their gain. They sent to Virginia, goods that could not be manufactured there, on which high prices were fixed, and they took in exchange tobacco at a low price, fixed by themselves, thus making a large double profit; and this became very oppressive to the colony, and aided in the division in the company, which caused its downfall. Captain John Smith was not far wrong therefore, when he attacked the mismanagement and selfish motives of the London Council in their conduct of the affairs of the colony.

It is but right to forget, as far as possible, the mistakes made in the early management of the colony. The conduct of the London Company in their persistent determination to make the enterprise a success, and the sacrifices of the company and of the colonists in accomplishing that success, are beyond all praise. The world should ever hold them in grateful remembrance. But Dr. Brown committed a great mistake in his bungling effort to depreciate some of the noblest of these men, and to magnify some of the most unworthy. As a collector of historical matter he proved to be a great success, as a historian he is a lamentable failure.

W. W. HENRY.

SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT, 1670-1719. Edward McCrady. Cloth, crown 8vo., \$3.50 net. Macmillan & Co., New York and London, 1897.

(CONCLUDED.)

An assumption with perhaps still less foundation is that there were no professional lawyers in the Province, and that far into the Royal period judicial offices were held by laymen. This was certainly true in some cases, as in those of Chief Justice Bohun and some of the later Assistant Judges; but it is too improbable to be accepted upon mere negative evidence. There is no proof that, *hibernice dicens*, all the lawyers were laymen, though the paucity of professional men in a sparse population required many to be "all-rounders;" and men like Gibbes, Moore, Toott and Rhett held in turn almost every office in the government. The extremely interesting chapter on Piracy is taken largely, though with due acknowledgment, from Hughson and other investigators; but General McCrady has clearly shown the injustice of the term "Carolina Pirates," and has drawn for us a very just distinction between pirates like Worley, "Blackbeard," and Steele Bonnet, and the men who fled

legal commissions as privateers under William and Mary or the "good Queen Anne." No one, probably, better understood the difference than the miscreants who were hung in chains at White Point. Governors Blake, Archdale, Quarry and others were accused, perhaps unjustly, of trafficking with these "gentlemen adventurers;" but the pirates themselves were no more Carolinians than were the Spaniards who harassed and threatened the Province.

It was not until 1718-19 that Governor Robert Johnson and Vice-Admiral William Rhett exterminated the nefarious hordes of Bonnet, Moody and Worley, while Governor Spotswood of Virginia did similar service by the infamous crew of Blackbeard. But as early as 1692 the colonists were so suspicious of everything suggestive of piracy that the authorities refused to allow the officers and crew of the commissioned privateer Loyal Jamaica to land at Charles Town until they had given individual security on the bonds of well-known citizens. Some of these privateersmen were the founders of South Carolina's most distinguished families, and General McCrady has done good historical service in effectually clearing their records and the record of the Province of the stigma so frequently placed upon them. He has left no place for anyone hereafter to repeat the slander.

Another much misunderstood episode of the Proprietary history is the Church controversy, which culminated in the issue between Sir Nathaniel Johnson and the Democratic Commons House of Assembly. The fair and able treatment of this subject by our author forms one of the most valuable and interesting features of his work.

It is very difficult now for any but a careful and able student of the period under consideration to put himself fully *en rapport* with the spirit of a time when religion and politics were inextricably intermingled; when the fear of papacy was the honest fear of treason, and Dissent was a term synonymous with rebellion. That these beliefs had outlived their reality was a fact too recent to be recognized by men in active public life, and the so-called bigotry of men like Sir Nathaniel Johnson was the outcome of a loyal devotion to what they believed to be fundamental principles of the government which they represented. That brave soldier and high-minded gentleman, whose loyalty to the Stuarts had made him an object of suspicion during the reign of William and Mary, was unaware that the rapid undertow of thought had already swept out to sea the foundations of such beacons of the old *régime* as the Church Act of 1704, and he died without having discovered that his policy had suddenly become an anachronism. His son, "the good Governor," and his former supporters, such as Broughton, Rhett, Middleton, Izard and even Gibbes, were safely floated into the calmer current of the new order, and some of them lived well into that development of it which culminated in 1776. None of them, probably, had any idea whither the drift was tending, not even the writer of that anonymous, though most

significant letter from Charles Town, dated November, 1719, which says : "I must tell you, sir, if the much greater part of the most substantial people had their choice they would not choose King George's government." This letter (Coll. Hist. Soc. S. C., Vol. 2, p. 237), has been overlooked by General McCrady, but it breathes a strangely prophetic spirit, exactly in the line of his narrative, though the writer had probably no deeper meaning than a preference for Proprietary rule. But the heaven was working silently and secretly, and the "logic of events" was relentlessly arguing out its inevitable conclusion. No reader of the volume before us can fail to understand the methods by which that conclusion was eventually reached.

But we must hasten to an end. The almost immediate provision for public education; the quick and sure insight into the true principles of popular government, and the jealous insistence with which they were guarded; the introduction of African slavery from Barbadoes and the peculiarities arising from that origin; the influence of Barbadian habits upon the social life of the Province, all these things and many more gave a distinctive character to the beginnings and development of South Carolina which differentiate her life and growth, her government and the habits of her people from those of her sister colonies, and the manner in which General McCrady has seized and handled these peculiar features give the chief value to his work. Only a loving and devoted son could have done full justice to such a theme, and our author's loyalty to his State and people have stimulated his best efforts and kept his eye single to his purpose.

His style is equally free from technical verbiage and from florid rhetorical effect, and its direct plainness of diction leaves a pleasing impression of honesty and reliability. A good, though not faultless, index adds much to the usefulness of the book, and the references to authorities are judiciously collected into one place, thus giving the reader the opportunity of verifying the author's statements, with practical freedom from the annoyance of foot notes.

ROBERT WILSON.

Charleston, S. C., June 1, 1898.